AMUSEMENTS-11th Page-5th and 6th columns. ANNOUNCEMENTS-12th Page-1st column. BANKING HOUSES-10th Page-4th and 5th columns BUSINESS CHANCES-10th Page-5th column. BUSINESS NOTICES-6th Page-1st colu au. BOARD AND ROOMS- 11th Page-5th column. CLOTHING-11th Page—4th column.

DRESS MAKING-10th Page—6th column.

DRY GOODS-11th Page-3d and 4th columns. EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS-10th Page-6th column: FINANCIAL-10th Page-4th column. GRATES AND FENDERS-11th Page-3d column. HELP WANTED-10th Page-6th column. HOTELS-11th Page-5th column. ICE CREAM-11th Page-5th column INSTRUCTION-Sth Page-4th and 5th columns. LACTURES AND MEETINGS-11th Page-6th column. LOST AND FOUND-11th Page-6th column. MINING-11th Page-6th column.
MARRIAGES AND DEATHS-7th Page-6th column. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS-11th Page-5th column. NEW PUBLICATIONS-8/h Page-4th column. OCEAN STEAMERS-10th Page-5th and6 th columns. REAL ESTATE-11th Page-1st and 2d columns. RELIGIOUS NOTICES-7th Page-5th and 6th columns BITUATIONS WANTED-MALES-10th Page-6th column.

FEMALES-10th Page-6th column. SPECIAL NOTICES-7th Page-6th column. BTEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS- 8th Page-5th and 6th

Brorage-11th Page-4th column SUMMER RESORTS-11th Page-2d and 3d columns. TEACHERS-8th Page-5th column.

Business Notices.

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THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY THE CHARITY UNDALED on Monday, April 30, at cipal Hail, 67 Madison-ave, at 8:15 p. m. Rejorts will misel, and addresses are expected from Rev. Henry C. r. p. D., Rev. Chas. G. Ames, of Philadelphia, and Honris Wayland, LL. D., of Yale College. The public are invitational Chas. D. KELLOGO, Organizing Secretary. TREES AND SHRUBS

P. B. PARSONS & Co., at Flushing, L. I. WALL PAPER.

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LAST TWO WEEKS.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
SPRING EXHIBITION.
BUY KURTE'S ILLUSTRATED ART NOTES.
A HADDROOK AND SOUVENIR.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 29.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-More arrests were made yesterday in freland for conspiracy to murder. === The police obtained evidence that Informer Carey was conperned in other murders beside those in Phonix Park. == Archbishop Croke has been summoned to Rome. ____ A letter threatening to blow up the Guildhall in London has been received by the

DOMESTIC .- General Green B. Raum yesterday resigned the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. = Rear-Admiral Edward Middleton is dead, === The Massachusetts Board of Health decided yesterday to take charge of the Tewksbury Almshouse. == Many cigar manufacturers are granting the demands of their employes for increased wages. ==== The Princeton team defeated the University of New-York team at La Crosse.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The annual May moving has been begun; a number of changes of business firms has been announced. ____ The Board of Trade and Transportation held a meeting yesterday in reference to the Aqueduct bills. ____ A jury was impanuelled to hold an inquest in regard to the Macduff tragedy in Brooklyn. = Mr. Mapleson sailed for Europe. = A Kirmess was held at Delmonico's. ___ Mrs. Margaret Carman was held by a Coroner's jury for causing the death of Mrs. Sidney Smith, of Millburn, L. I. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 82.67 cents. Stocks opened moderatively active at

improving figures; later, were dull and declining. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate cooler and partly cloudy or fair weather, with chances of rain early in the day. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 60°; lowest, 47°; average,

One of the disheartening reflections incident to the murder trials in Dublin has been that the necessities of the prosecution would probably allow so many of the guilty men to escape hanging by turning informers. The most despicable of them all is James Carey, who has already announced that he had been promised a pardon. But he may not go scot free after all. Evidence has been found tending to show that this man was an accomplice in three murders at least, not connected with the doings of the Invincibles. It will be a terrible miscarriage of justice if this creature is allowed to go wholly unpunished.

Although the convention at Philadelphia did not condemn dynamite as the friends of Christian civilization hoped it would do, it is plain from the augry talk of the explosive Irish blatherskites of this city that they do not segard the silence of the convention as giving

men, between drinks, curse the convention vehemently, and declare that it did not represent the feelings of Irishmen in America. They fear apparently that the plans of the new League may so turn the energies and sympathies of the friends of Ireland throughout the country into legitimate channels of agitation, that contributions to their secret funds will not be forthcoming so readily as heretofore. That would mean starvation or work. It is encouraging to think that possibly their fears are well founded.

Among the many dishonest ways of making a living there are few which are more dangerous than counterteiting. Considerable plant is needed in making bogus dollars, and if any attempt is made to circulate the false tokens extensively so many confederates are required that the chances of betrayal are greatly increased. Moreover, this branch of the detective service of the United States Treasury is so efficient, especially in this city, that the counterfeiters rarely get fairly at work before they are caught. This seems to have been the case of the persons arrested here yesterday for this crime. Their plans were broad and acute; but it was no use. Mr. Drummond's agents nipped them before they had fully blossomed out. If these men and women really felt that they must live dishonestly they should have chosen the safer business of burglary or the keeping of an unlicensed groggery.

The President is said to be withholding the commission of Keim, his newly appointed Chief Examiner for the Civil Service Board, on account of the adverse criticisms the appointment has provoked. Mr. Arthur has of late been showing so excellent a disposition to appoint men on the ground of fitness that this nomination of Keim simply dazed us; and, supposing it to be beyond cure, we said nothing. But if there is any chance for redeeming the Civil Service movement from such a preposterous mistake, we wish to suggest to the President to submit Keim himself to a Civil Service examination, before giving him his commission. It need not be exacting or extensive. English grammar and orthography will be apt to dispose of him,-unless indeed he has been vigorously studying these primary branches within the last half dozen years .- As for the Civil Service Commissioners who recommended this amazing appointment, they are either too innocent for this world or not innocent enough.

Mayor Edson made a strong contribution to the literature of the Aqueduct Commission yesterday in the letter which he sent to the Board of Trade and Transportation. He reiterates with redoubled energy the danger to the city in allowing men to lay their hands on this great undertaking for the sake of the "loot' that is in it. A point not heretofore sufficiently dwelt upon, but which he comments upon vigorously, is the fact that with a Commission of six members only-three municipal officers and three private citizens-the work may be greatly impeded by a "deadlock" in "case the Board is equally divided. Any one who has noted the wretched work of some of the city departments which have been often in a state of deadlock for a year or more, will appreciate the force of the Mayor's objection on this score. With so much patronage at stake as there would be in building the aqueduct, in a partisan Commission, made up of representatives of political factions, would inevitably be more or less quarrelling. This would detay the work of building and add materially to the expense. The bill which the Mayor favors provides for seven Commissioners, four of whom would be private citizens. With such a board, acting solely on business principles, a deadlock would be practically impossible.

ASPECTS OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

The Irish conventions at Philadelphia have served to clear the air of the vaporings of braggarts and the fumes of explosives. The only inference to be drawn from murderous league against debt-paying tenants and faithful servants of the Crown, or from diabolical plots against life and property in English cities, is that Irishmen are incapable of self-government and do not deserve the sympathy of mankind. The logic of representative councils so well managed, so orderly and harmonious, so free from the pernicious taint of assassination and nitro-glycerine as these conventions have been, is that Irishmen, if they can only become and remain their better selves, are not unfit for selfgovernment. The extremists have been reduced to an insignificant minority in the most influential Irish assembly ever held in the United States. The ragged mantle of the Dynamite Prophet, O'Donovan Rossa, if it were to fall from his shoulders, would remain in congenial dust and grime. It would not be preserved as a relic of the dynamite movement, nor could it be peddled for love or money among the oldclo' men of his party. These signs of a return of reason and a revival of morality encourage us to discuss some of the broader aspects of the Irish question suggested by the following

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Permit me to thank you for your generwas article on the Irish conventions in to-day's issue. Joining heartly with you in denouncing murder and dynamite as tending to make any cause, however good and justifiable in an abstract sense, infamous and un-justifiable, I believe that Ireland has a right to demand a Legislature of its own, and as large a measure of political autonomy as Canada or the Australian colonies have; and I rejoice to find that THE TRIBUNE does not withfield its sympathy from such a movement, provided the struggle is carried on in a manly, courageous and honorable way. Approving of your views as expressed in to-day's editorial, I cannot forbear asking for explicit

answers to a few questions : 1. Do you believe that the Irish tenants had a just cause for agitatten and social revolution in the iniquities

2. Have you approved, and do you still approve of Mr. of the land system ! Hadstone's Coercien acts? Do you not think you have

overrated his Land acts? 3. As you have frequently criticised Mr. Parnell's course as the Irish leader, yet how can you now regard it as a good sign that the Irishmen of America have recognized his political authority and strengthened his hands ? 4. Tell us plainly what you would have him do in order to win constitutional independence for the island?

Brooklyn, April 28, 1883. A FRIEND OF IRELAND. 1. In the famine year preceding the land agitation THE TRIBUNE sent to the island a special correspondent who has since become a fanatical champion of the Irish cause. His letters convinced us that the unfortunate peasantry were the victims of the laws of man even more than of the laws of nature, and that the land system was an intolerable evil-a disgrace to English civilization. We have never swerved from this belief. Indeed, the subject is no longer open to argument. The British Parliament, by enacting two extraordinary Land bills and conferring on the peasantry privileges which no other body of tenants in the world enjoy, has openly confessed the magnitude of the evilthe just cause which the Irish people had for agrarian revolt.

2. THE TRIBUNE did not approve of Mr. Gladstone's first Coercion act in any other sense than this: That Liberals of enlightened judgment like the Premier and Mr. Bright considered it necessary to strengthen their hands

assent to their murderous schemes. These in remedial legislation. They opened their administration with an Irish Reform act, which was rejected by the Lords; a period of agrarian agitation followed and on the ground of political necessity a Coercion act was an indispensable preliminary to the Land act; repugnant although it was to THE TRIBUNE'S ideas of justice and expediency. That Coercion act was never practically enforced until Mr. Parnell and his associates made a deliberate attempt to break down the Land act. Mr. Gladstone, in order to save the Land act, enforced the Coercion act, arrested Mr. Parnell and broke up the Land League. That the Land act was worth saving even to the high cost of coercion, the main body of the Irish tenantry has virtually acknowledged by accepting its provisions. The second Coercion act was rendered necessary by the atrocious crime in Phoenix Park. As the Government in enforcing it has discriminated sharply between political and criminal offences and has used it as an instrument for convicting murderers and repressing outrages, it meets with our hearty approval. We consider Mr. Gladstone the most generous and useful friend Irishmen have ever had in the days of Eve, a long-drawn wail has gone up English public life.

3. THE TRIBUNE has enabled Mr. Parnell's ablest lieutenant, Mr. McCarthy, to make in its columns a full statement and defence of the policy of the Irish party in Parliament. It has not considered that defence valid, first, because Mr. Parnell, instead of co-operating with the English Liberals in promoting remedial legislation, has capriciously opposed these measures of reform without suggesting any substitute for them; and, secondly, because without openly advising agrarian murders and other hideous crimes, he has never set his face against them, but has continued to make a political use of them, impairing thereby the moral sense of the people until crowning outrages like the bloodshed in Phonix Park and the dynamite plots became possible. He is, however, the only Irishman who seems to have any capacity for leadership. He has acquired experience and had time to find out his gross blunders. The action of the Irish-Americans ought to encourage him to make a bolder stand against extremists and to persevere in constitutional agitation.

4. We would have Mr. Parnell improve not only the earliest, but every opportunity at his command, to do what O'Connell did-denounce crime and lawlessness and free himself from the slightest taint of complicity and connivance in and sympathy with the foul outrages which have sullied the reputation of the island. In this way he would strengthen his party at home and abroad and open the way for political alliances after the next general election. Then after obtaining a nearly solid delegation from the island, he could do one of two things: either make that third party in the Commons a commanding force in legislation, abandoning his futile obstruction tactics; or else do what Deak successfully contrived to do in Hungary, take that party out of Westminster, pursue a rigid policy of abstention, and remain away until the English Commons, weary of legislating for a country that obstinately declined to be represented in London, should be forced to accord Home Rule. Whether an Irish Parliament could do more to promote the welfare of the island than the English Liberals might do with the cordial co-operation of the Irish members, is an open question.

THE ANNUAL MOVING-DAY.

In many houses of the metropolis there will be an uneasy feeling to-day. The cause will be found in the near approach of the annual moving-time. Already the work has begun of preparing the household gear for its yearly change of abode. The skirmish line of the army of movers took possession of the streets yesterday and the great roving body will follow to-morrow. At noon on Tuesday the landlord will cry out "the time is up." Dispossess summons, returnable in two hours, may be issued for refractory tenants. And he who has not then provided a roof to shelter his homeless ones may be made to suffer for his neglect.

Happily, however, the hard-hearted landlord with his evicting bailiff is an anomaly in this country. Though rents are high and New-York is an expensive place in which to live, it is only the lazy, shiftless or dissolute man who cannot as a rule earn sufficient to house his without the means of doing that, and there are some landlords who care only for the dollars and cents they can get out of their property. But both classes are small, and they do not often

come in contact in this city. The absence of homes in New-York is a great drawback to its moral progress. There are 102,624 buildings in the city, of which 78,368 are occupied whelly or in part as dwellinghouses. Over 200,000 families are sheltered in those houses, or sixteen persons for every building in the city which is occupied in any way as a dwelling. But only 32,096 families own the houses they occupy, leaving 167,000 families in rented dwellings. These belong to that part of the population which goes to make up the army of movers. It is estimated that at least 50,000 of those families move every year. And a place can hardly be called a home which is only intended to be occupied for a few months.

The old custom of celebrating May Day with a festival has been turned into one which has the very opposite effect. A panorama of moving farniture-vans, with sidewalks lumbered with shapeless parcels and bulging boxes, is not a good substitute for the old Roman festival well as the people upon it, though in a mysterious way. And the reason for this latter day migratory habit on May 1 which results in a shattering of the household gods, must be put down as one of the mysteries.

SOME RECENT INVENTIONS. Nowadays, thanks to the powerful and widespread influence of Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Mace. the late lamented Mr. Elliott and cognate professional gentlemen, the popular conception of a scientific American is that of a gentleman who knows how to "put up his bands." But this is not the variety of scientific American with which The Scientific American has to deal. as any one has discovered to his disappointment who has bought that excellent newspaper with a view of learning what was going on in fistic circles. And yet The Scientific American's scientific American, although less showy, less eager for the eulogies of the multitude, than Mr. Herry Hill's scientific American, is perhaps just as great an ornament of society. True, the former has never been able so successfully to popularize his sort of science as to draw an audience filling a vast garden whenever it is announced that he is to have a benefit. That is where the latter has the advantage. But the former, on the other hand, undoubtedly harvests more of that ultimate, clarified, enduring fame which to some people is more attractive than that effervescing applause of the hour which is apt to be untimely ended by the arrival of the police.

But it is not our present purpose to institute before making large and generous concessions of science. We desire simply to direct atten-

tion to one or two of the recent interesting achievements of the scientific American who does not have respect to the Marquis of Queensbery's rules. The last number of The Scientific American contains a list of the contrivances which he has just patented. They demonstrate that the inventive genius of our country still is, as it has always been, fully equal to the multitudinous demands made upon it. Just as fast as "a great popular want," so called, makes itself seriously felt, a scientific American appears and meets it. For instance: on this list is "a safety hammer for firearms . . . which prevents premature discharge." It is unnecessary to point cut that this invention was inspired by a great, a very great, popular want. Every State in the Union and every Territory numbers among its population a greater or less number of hopeless idiots who "didn't know it was loaded." Until Congress passes a law making it a capital and unpardonable offence not to know it was loaded, some sort of a "safety hammer" is to be regarded as a prime necessity in any house whose inmates are addicted to the vice of guns. Another instance: Ever since from the heart of woman touching her frizzes, and she has passionately yearned for something that would prevent them uncrimping at inopportune times. In response to this touching popular want, behold a scientific American holding up to the delighted eyes of his countrywomen "a crimp-protector for preventing the uncrimping of ladies' frizzes." It was Artemus Ward who ouce said of an illustrious American that every time an emergency arose he got up and "busted in the emergency's head." In view of this crimp-protector, who shall say that Ward's tribute to Washington is not equally applicable to the variety of scientific American under consideration? If this protector really protects we have no doubt that its patentee will come unto such wealth as to be moved to exclaim: "Let me make the crimp-protectors of a nation and I care not who does its plumbing." And then to think of women all over the civilized world speaking his name with gratitude and admiration, down through the ages until time and frizzes shall be no more!

We have been led to call particular attention to these achievements of scientific Americans for what we regard as an uncommon good reason. The rising youth of our land has a fondness for the other school of science-the school that "knocks out." They are familiar with its leading exponents and can tell you the leading points in their exciting careers. Is it not perhaps well to give the other school of science a becter chance than it has had of late with young America? We really think it is.

IS IT WORTH IT!

There is one peculiar trait in our American life which has escaped foreign critics; it is that while each man of us has set before him unlimited chances of success, and opportunity of development such as ne other country ever gave, we have, of all peoples on the earth, the most discontented, unsatisfied, ungratified faces. Go down Broadway this April morning and you will find it crowded with men and women who oddly remind you of unfinished portraits. They are all old or middle-aged, the look of hope and expectancy which belongs to the young has faded out; they are usually lean, jaded, tired; but even those who are portly, well-to-do and stamped with success give you the impression that in some direction or other they did not reach their full growth, and never will. The middle-aged English or Frenchman looks as if he had run the full length of his mental tether; there he is, politician, bagman, laborer, man of letters. He has made all he could of himself and he wants to make no more. He jokes and laughs, or gormandizes and swills his beer contentedly. But who ever saw a middle-aged American ; who looked contented ? He is eager, restless, reaching forward, or he is utterly worn out; but in either case there is a latent sadness in his face, the remembrance of something which he might have been and never was.

This is partly due to the very abundance The grocer in England was born to a career among flour and figs. The clergyman was destined to the Church from his cradle. But the American grocer was at school with a lad who is now a member of the Cabinet. His brother is a judge in Iowa. He reads with unction and family. There are some unfortunate persons effect, he delights in the drama. He also has immortal longings in him. He might have been an author or a journalist if it had not been for his wife and boys The clergyman here was a photographer, a farm-hand, a teacher, a conductor on a railway, before he could earn his theologic training. He loves a joke, he relishes a pipe, there are times when he thinks he shall go mad if he cannot get a gun in his hands and go duck-shooting. These are not the flesh and the devil tugging at his soul, but the tastes and ideas developed by his early occupations. In short, there are so many roads open to the American that whichever he takes he wishes he had taken another. But the chief reason for the craving, unsatisfied look upon the faces of middle-aged people in our cities is that the demands of fashionable life of every grade upon them for outlay are so heavy that they can do nothing more than make money and spend it. What time have they to read the books in which they rejoiced thirty years ago, or to hear music, or to cultivate their skill in painting, or to go fishing? Are not the boys to start in business and the girls to dress and marcy, and with full pockets, too, for American young men have their wits about them as to dower nowa days? A house in a fashionable quarter, in honor of Flora. But the world moves, as costly furniture and clothes, brie-à-brac, servants, carriages, dinners, summer journeyshas not the gray-haired old man, whatever his station, all these things to evolve out of himself? He is like the mill out of which the Troll in the fairy story ground tables and chairs and meat and bags upon bags of gold, every day the year round. The Troll's name now is Society; and how many mills he grinds! A young fellow is an author or an artist; he has a spark of the divine fire in him which names high. Whereat we all rejoice. Now we shall have at last one to whom we can look up, standing apart above us, talking with Shakespeare and Raphael! And behold in a year or two he too is a mill, writing verses to fill up a column and painting pot-boilers for the auction sales. Wit and genius and song are worth in the market just the clothes and tables and chairs Is there no revolt possible to these middle-

they will bring. aged people? Can they not strike for a week, a summer, a year ? Can they not shuffle off this whole mortal coil of outward belongings and give the men within them one free full breath before they die? Suppose, for example, half a dozen families of education and pure high tastes should leave New-York and camp down in the southern mountains or on the shores of the lakes in the primitive paradisaical regions where beef and butter are to be bought for ten cents a pound. Let them leave fine clothes, carpets, pictures, decoration and show of every sort behind, and with them the necessity of work to earn them, and take only as their companions books, friends and the a competitive examination of these two schools eternal satisfying completeness of Nature. Imagine a colony in which each man had not a

single thought for a year of earning money or making a show, and had leisure to live out his own life, to follow his own whims and hobbies, to help his neighbor, and come near to his God! The spring air that stirs a young man's fancy to thoughts of love wakens such idle dreams in the brains of hard-worked old men and women. They look at the burden which fashion and society have laid upon their backs and wonder if it is worth the price they have paid for it. They ask why all Americans should be born simply to make money. The collar is a golden one, but it is a collar and the badge of servitude.

To-morrow morning, the idle Sunday being over, they will put aside their foolish fancy of a free life and a moneyless Arcadia, and take up the mill again to grind to the end.

A Tax Commissioner is soon to be appointed. Mayor Edson, himself one of the solid men of New-York, knows that this is one of the offices that ought not to be fooled with. Above all things, experience and integrity are, in this place, ndispensable,-whether, with reference to the interests of the city, or to those of the taxpayers. We do not know what candidates may be pressed upon the Mayor's attention, but there is one about whom he can make no mistake. Mr. Coleman has been a deputy for tifteen years; has in that time mastered every detail of the office, and has never had a word of complaint breathed against him from any quarter. In these Civil Service Reform days there ought to be no other recommendation equal to that; and we hope to hear that Mr. Coleman is to be promoted.

PERSONAL.

General Joshua L. Chamberlam is rapidly recovering from the surgical operation recently performed upon him, and expects to be about again this week, stronger and in better health than he has been for twenty years.

Senator Butler, of South Carolina, will devote this summer to systematic study of the public roads of his State, with a view to devising plans for their improvement. He will also investigate the road systems of other States, and publish a series of arti-cles upon the subject.

A lady in Washington owns the wedding-vest buttons and knee-buckles of "Light-Horse Harry' Lee. They are made of opals, surmounted with diamonds. She also has a piece of his watch-chain, which he broke one evening while waltzing with her grandmother.

The late Charles W. Foster is said to have been ompletely absorbed for a dozen years past in the political fortunes of his son, the Governor of Ohio. His ruling passion has been to see him made Chief Executive of the Nation, and he was often heard to say: "Could I but see Charles President I would say: "Cou-

A pleasant incident occurred on the East River Bridge one day last week. Although Mayors Edson and Low are trustees of the bridge by virtue of their offices, neither of them had previously ventured upon the structure. It so happened that both undertook to escort parties of triends across it. They met near the middle of the Bridge, and the meeting was followed by general congratulations.

Sir Anthony Musgrave, Governor of Jamaica, eccompanied by his wife and family, arrived in the city yesterday on board the steamship Alvena, from Kingston. Sir Anthony has recently been appointed Governor of Queensland, and is on his way thither. His wife is a niece of Cyrns W. Field, and while in New-York he will be Mr. Field's guest. He will spend most of his time in this country at Stockbridge, Mass., visiting David Dudley Field, his father-in-law.

John Mitchell, the Irish patriot, was asked by a friend while here if he had ever viewed Niagara Falls from the Canadian side. He replied in his broad accent: "No, sir; I've too much respect for me neck to indulge in any such curiosity. As the Queen keeps such a sharp eve on me, a view of the Falls from that side wor, doubtless insure the prospect of another fall which might not prove so enjoyable to me."

The Rev. Dr. Pusey left a personal estate of more than \$80,000. All his property goes to his daughter, Mrs. Mary Amelia Brine. His will directed that his two books on the theology of Germany should not be republished, nor any of his corrections of the English translation of the Hebrew Scriptures, nor his Notes thereon, "seeing," he explains, "that in maturer years I saw reason to withdraw many of the corrections I made when young.'

The death is announced, at the age of seventy seven, of the Rev. S. W. Dias, who was for more than fifty years the Singhalese Colonial Chaplain of Colombo, Ceylon. He had been suffering from and medley of the chances set before each man. paralysis of the brain, brought on by excess of work. under agreeable circumstances. His translation of the Common Prayer Book is now His translation of the Common Frayer Book is now used in all the churches of Ceylon; and just a week before his fatal illness prostrated him he saw the completion of his greatest undertaking, the translation of the Bible.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 28.-Governor James Boynton will be married to Miss Susan T. Harris, of Waiton County, next Monday evening.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 28 .- Senator Anthony remains about the same as last reported, holding the improvement then noted.

San Francisco, April 28.-The Bohemian Club gave a dinner last evening to Mr. Charles A. Dana and Congressman Dorsheimer.

GENERAL NOTES.

The brickmakers of Athens, N. Y., the birthplace of the late John J. Clow, who was one of the oldest boatmen on the Hudson, and one of the best brick-handlers, propose to build a handsome brick monument to his memory.

The electricity generated by the machinery in one of the great Harmony Mills at Cohoee, owing to peculiar conditions which are not perfectly under-stood, has of late so charged the atmosphere as to affect the employes unpleasantly. Various attempts were made without result to remove the nuisance, but at last a net-work of wires running through the mil-bustbeen successfully employed to collect the electricity and conduct it to the ground.

The records of all the criminal courts in Bristendom probably contain no more ludicrously in dequate defence than was lately made by a Paris haberdasher on trial for bigamy. He gravely declared that, having several times visited a ball which his wife, from shom he was separated several years ago, was in the habit of attending at the Grand Ture, and having failed to find her there, he concluded that she was dead. The Court thought that such an opportunity of uttering an emphatic protect against superficial judgments ought not to be neglected, and promptly sentenced the inju-dicious haberdasher to five years' solitary confinement.

A vivid impression of the sudden fury of the southern cyclone is conveyed by this brief statement of Mr. B. F. Jones, of Beauregard, Miss., who, the monent he saw the danger coming, called his wife and little boy into the yard and made them lie flat on the ground and grasp some small shrubs which stood within reach; I put one arm about my wile," says Mr. Jones, " while with the other I clasped a small tree, and made my son lie close up to me, and then I said to them, Hold on, old on, for God's sake! It is for life!' and then the wind came. There was a whirl and a roar. I was shaken, and heard the crash of ray falling house. An instant and it was over. I still held my wife in my arms, but she was insensible, and my boy was still nestline close up to me, but bruised and bleeding." All three escaped without serious injury, thanks to Mr. Jones's presence of mind and the prompt obedience of his wife and child.

To the other interesting tables in the report of the New-York Meteorological Observatory for 1882. Dr. Draper has added one showing the great difference between the actual number of hours of sunshine at the Greenwich Observatory and at Central Park. At Greenrich there were only 1,245 hours of sunshine in 1878, and 977 in 1879, although the sun was above the horizon 4,447 hours in each year. At the New-York Observatery there were 2,936 hours of sunshine in 1878 and 3,101 hours in 1879, the greatest possible number of hours of sunshine in each year being 4.449. The details of these tables present some remarkable figures. At Green wich during the month of January there were only 35 hours of sunshine in 1878 and 14 in 1879, although the sun was above the horizon 259 hours. The greatest number of hours in any one month in which the sun was risible during these two years was in June, 1878, when visible during these two years was in June, 1878, when there were 183 hours of sunshine out of a possible 494. In New-York during the same period, January and February of 1878, had the smallest number of hours of sunshine, 142 and 143 hours respectively, instead of 1295 and 296. Generally, however, the proportion of actual to possible hours of sunshine was more than two-thirds. In 1890, when the sun was above, the horizon 4.460 hours, there were 2.842 hours of sunshine at Central Park; and in 1831 and 1882 there were 2.862 and 2.612 hours of sunshine out of the 4.449 hours the sun was above the horizon. Last year there were 57 days in which no clouds passed over the sun, and in 1877 there were 37 days of like character. MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE SYMPHONY CONCERT. The sixth and last concert of the Symphony Society's season occurred last evening in the Academy of Music, with the following programme:

Haydn, Jos.—Symphony in G. Rossini, G.—Air and Rondo, "La Cenerentola." Mme. Scalch.

Bruch, M.—"Kol Nidret," Adagio for violoncello and orchestra (new, first time). Violoncello solo, Herr E. schenck. Under direction of the composer, Mozart—Air, "Vol Che Sapete," Mmc. Scalchi. Beethoven—Fifth Symphony in C minor.

The symphonies were played with care and intelli-gence, the large and finale of the Haydu work and the last movement of the Fifth Symphony producing the most satisfactory effect. Herr Bruch's adagio, the 'cello solo, beautifully played by Mr. Schenck, was heard with close attention and some curiosity. It is, we believe, founded upon an ancient Hebrew ritual melody, and is of a pensive, meditative cast. We are forced to think that, not withstanding scattered beauties, it is of slight importance, and unworthy a place on such a programme. Herr Bruch conducted his own composition last evening, and was received with the hospitable warmth which has greeted all his appearances.

The singing of Mmc. Scalchi would have lent distinction to any concert. She was still suffering from fatigue and serious oppression of a heavy cold, but on this occasion sang the intricate "Cinderella" music of the programme, which at the rehearsal she was obliged to omit. Her singing of the Mozart air excited tremendous applause. After several reappearances, Mme. Scatchi sang the air of Meyerbeer, "Nobil Signor," in which she was heard at the rehearsal on Frida. Tais was the last appearance in New York of this artist until her return after the Loudon season for her engagement with Mr. Abbey, at the new opera-house.

THE DRAMATIC WEEK

Signs of the closing of the regular dramatic season multiply around us day by day. Last night, at Wallack's Theatre, "The Silver King" had its last representation, and now that stage will be devoted to plays far worthier of its prestige and its audience. "The Cape Mail" and "The Snowball" are announced for to-morrow night. The former is new here. The latter has been seen before. "La Beile Russe"—not an admirable production, but one that affords effective situations for Miss Rose Coghian-is to follow; and we are promi vival of the strong and fine old comedy of "The Road to Rum"—a plece that is recommended to human sympa-thy by attributes more valuable than that of age. The season at Wallack's has five weeks more to run. Elton's benefit will be one of the most interesting of its closing

Last night, at Booth's Theatre, Signor Salvini ended his American season, repeating his vigorous, formidable and impressive performance of Othello, and receiving a farewell greeting from a crowded and enthusiastic audience. He sails, aboard the Labrador, next Wednesday; and it is not too much to say that he leaves an imperishable fame in our dramatic annals. Miss Morris made her last appearance, in conjunction with Salvini, yesterday afternoon,-as Rosalie, in "The Outlaw,"-and she now retires, for the summer, to her country-seat, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. One night more remains for Booth's Theatre, and then its record closes. "Romeo and Juliet, with Modjeska as Juliet, will be acted to-mor-row evening, for the benefit of Mr. Andrew Boyd, the janitor of the building, and after that the ensign of trade will displace the standard of dramatic art. necessary again to review the history of Booth's Theatre. Its fourteen years have been minutely chronicled, and its storied associations are still fresh in the general memory. Nor would it serve any public interest now to advert to the causes of its failure under the management of its founder. Enough to say that, in time to come, justice will not impute the fault of that failure either to Edwin Booth or to the generous public of New-York. There are some obstacles in human life against which neither wis-dom, honor, nor labor can prevail. We lose now the noblest temple to dramatic art that ever was created in America. Time, no doubt, will replace the loss. Our public has only to encourage and sustain what is good in the drama, and discountenance what is evil and worthless. There has not been, since the latter part of the sixteenth century in England, such a strong social tendency toward the stage as exists in America now, or a period of such opulent prosperity for actors. Another eminent actor, Mr. Barnay, is closing his sea-

son in America, with a brief series of performances at the Thalia. It is, for our public, and perhaps for the actor, unfortunate that Mr. Barnay did not appear at a prominent and popular American theatre, and under an American management. German drama is not much liked in this city, and a German actor, however distinguished at home, requires a special heraldry for the American public. Mr. Barnay should be seen by all persons who care to possess a sound practical knowledge of the great features in contemporary dramatic history. He is one of the chief representatives of the Continental school of acting—not as much admired or as fully accepted at Vienna as he is at Berlin, yet a conspicuous and shining figure on the German stage, and well worthy of study. We have found him merely tolerable in Hamlet and Lear, but massive and splendid in heroic characters, and especially fine in characters of romance. He will appear next Tuesday night at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of Mr. Carl Hermann, manager of the Thalia Theatre; and thus will be afforded a favorable opportunity for American play-goers to see him lieve, has been selected for this interesting occasion. Mr. Barnay sails on Wednesday. night, Tuesday, a change of be effected at the Union So Theatre, where Mr. Charles Wyndham will produce "The Great Divorce Case," a piece that has long been famed for its sportive incidents and ludicrous effects, but of which the taste and tone are questionable, to say the least. Mr. Wyndham's engagement thus far has been devoted to "Brigaton," and it has been brilliantly succeasful.

At Haverly's Theatre to-morrow night one of the Madison Square Theatre companies will appear in Mr. W. H. Gillette's play of "The Professor," the weakest and silliest piece that ever had a prosperous run in this country. The announcement of its revival, however, is coupled with the astonishing statement that it has had "500 consecutive representations in the United States and Aus-Yet if ever a play came out of a band-box in tralta." stead of a brain, this is the one. We can only record its acceptance, with wonder at the endless caprices of popular taste. Miss Maggie Mitcheil, so long a favorite here, appears to-morrow night at the Grand Opera House in Fanchon." A revival of "The Romany Rye" will be effected at Nibio's Garden. Mrs. Langtry, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, will devote the second and last week of her engagement to Hester Grazebrook, Juliana, and Kate Hardcastle. The last of these parts she has not before neted in New-York. Her performances of the others have been frequently seen and amply discussed. As Galaisa, while failing far short of the standard made dominant here by Miss Mary Anderson, she has pleased many play-goers, and given evidence alike of her natural dramatic talents and her growth in professional skiil. Miss Pattison, of Mrs. Lantry's company, takes a complimentary benefit at the Fifth Avenue Theatre next Thursday afternoon, appearing as Daisy Brent, in "The Cynic," and this should prove an interesting event. Mr. Bonetenult continues his engagement at the event. Mr. Bonetenuit continues his engagement at the Star Theatre, in "The Shanghrann," which has been revived with an excellent cast—not, indeed, equal to its first one, but efficients, and at some points brilliant. The charm of the play has not been impaired by time. A more felicitous example could not easily be found of the essential dramatic skill with which diologue may be used to develop simultaneously the complications of a plot and the attributes, motives and conduct of contrasted eneracters. Mr. Boneleault's essentially Irish orbitery, touched equally with mischief and kindness, invests his performance of Conn with an alluring sweetness and grace. Mr. Elton is the Harrey Duff, Mr. Anderson the scheming agent, and Miss Matinot and Miss Wilton represent Mayo and Arte C'Neal. Mmc. Ponisy, as before, enacts the mother of the Shanghann. At Daly's Theatre a melancholy exhibition has been made by Miss Swain as "Cad, the Touchoy." The brilliant success of Mr. Pitt's revival of "Caste," at the Bijod, warrants its continuance there. Other accepted attractions go forward until further notice.

On Tuesday evening, May 8, Balfe's spectacular opera "Satanella" will be produced at the Standard Theatre under the management of James Barton and Louis Ballenberg. Lavish appointments and effects are promised. The advance sale of seats begins to-day. It is so long since this work was given in New-York that it will be practically a novelty. The story, very briefly, is as follows:

Bankrupt on the eve of his nuptials with the coquetish princess Stella, Count Rupert retires to the Castle of Brockenberg, where, fluding in an ancient book some magte words of evocation, he calls the fleud Arimanes. who appears to him attended by Satanella, a female demon. Satuncila is ordered to assume the dress of a page, to enter the service of Count Rupert, and to enanare him. She obeys, but becomes so enamored with the Count, that obedience is sacrificed for love.

By the magic spell of which Rupert is master, he be comes possessed of great wealth, and is the object of aspiration to Stella; but in return for the affection of his foster-sister Lelia he proposes to marry her. Salanella perceiving in the presence of these two an obstacle to the requitement of her love, procures their abduction, with the sid of pirates, and disguised in the bride's dress, substitutes herself for Lelia, but being detected by Rupers while proceeding to the altar, and at the same moment news arriving of Lelia's fate, the Count rushes out to the rescue of his bride.

Arimanes, furious at Satanella's disobedience, threatens her with eternal doom if, in thirty days, she does not